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Comrade Kim Il Sung receives Chairman of the State Foreign Economic Relations Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers

Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Chairman of State Foreign Economic Relations Committee of USSR Council of Ministers

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on March 17 S.A. Skachikov, Chairman of the State Foreign Economic Relations Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers, who had been visiting our country.

Present on the occasion was Kim Gyong Ryon, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

N.G. Sudarikov, Soviet Ambassador to our country, was also on hand.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a telegram to Comrade Ho Chi Minh, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the Vietnamese people's "day of nation-wide struggle against U.S. imperialism." The telegram reads:

Hanoi

Comrade HO CHI MINH

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam

Esteemed Comrade Ho Chi Minh,

On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the Vietnamese people's "day of nation-wide struggle against U.S. imperialism," I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire Korean people and in my own name, extend the warmest militant greetings to you esteemed Comrade Chairman and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the entire Vietnamese people.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party headed by you, the Vietnamese people have waged a protracted, arduous struggle for the complete independence of the fatherland and national liberation, repelling the repeated aggression by foreign imperialists, and are today fighting valiantly against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The heroic Vietnamese people continue inflicting great military and political defeats upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors and driving them into a hopeless bog.

Recently, the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces again launched a wholesale offensive on all the fronts and are dealing a new, powerful blow at the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges.

The brilliant victories scored by the Vietnamese people in the national-salvation struggle against U.S. imperialism, immensely delight the revolutionary people throughout the world.

I, in the name of the entire Korean people, extend warm greetings to the fraternal Vietnamese people who are performing heroic feats in the war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

The U.S. imperialists, despite of the repeated great setbacks they sustained in face of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people, have not yet given up their wild aggressive ambition against Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists are bringing into South Vietnam more troops of their satellite countries and madly intensifying barbarous bombing and criminal scorched-earth operations against the liberated areas.

The U.S. imperialists continue bombing and shelling North Vietnam even after they, due to their military setbacks in their war of aggression in Vietnam and pressed by the powerful denunciation by the world people, declared their unconditional stoppage of bombing and shelling on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Dealt a new hard blow by the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces and people recently, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are further revealing their aggressive nature, declaring that they would resume bombing against North Vietnam.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly condemn the U.S. imperialists for their heinous scheme to intensify and expand the war of aggression in Vietnam, which is an intolerable challenge to the Vietnamese people and the world peace-loving people.

Today the Vietnamese people are renewing their unshakable fighting spirit to struggle to the finish against the aggressors as long as a single man of the U.S. imperialist aggressors remains in the Vietnamese soil. This is the legitimate right of the Vietnamese people which no one can deprive of them.

The more desperate the U.S. imperialists become in their attempt to expand their war of aggression in Vietnam, the more miserable will be their defeat.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists stop for good all their acts of aggression infringing upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and get out of South Vietnam unconditionally and completely, taking along their aggressor troops and the troops of their satellite countries and puppets.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully supports the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the political programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation for the solution of the Vietnam question and considers that the Vietnam question must be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves without any interference from outside.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea supports the just stand of the representative of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the representative of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation at the Paris Conference on Vietnam and vehemently denounces the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their sinister intrigues to justify their war of aggression in Vietnam and perpetuate their occupation of South Vietnam.

The Korean people are actively supporting and encouraging the Vietnamese people in their just struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In the future, too, our people will struggle shoulder to shoulder, with the Vietnamese people to the end, in firm unity with them, in the common anti-U.S. struggle.

I firmly believe that the fraternal Vietnamese people will surely win the final victory in their sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation war of resistance to defend the North, liberate the South and achieve the reunification of the country.

KIM IL SUNG

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, March 16, 1969

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, Emir of the State of Kuwait, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the national day of Kuwait.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to Moulay Hassan the Second, King of the Kingdom of Morocco, on the occasion of the national day of Morocco.

✦ Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, received a telegram of greetings from Pakane Bocoto Calla, deputy representative of the Basutoland Congress in Cairo, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Newly-appointed Ambassador of Indonesia to Our Country Presents His Letter of Credence to President Choi Yong Kun

Hartono, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia to our country, presented his letter of credence on March 20 to Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Present on the occasion were Pak Mun Gyu, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, Kwon Hi Gyong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other personages concerned.

Staff members of the Indonesian Embassy in Pyongyang were also present there.

After receiving the letter of credence, President Choi Yong Kun had a friendly talk with the Indonesian Ambassador.

Great Revolutionary Spirit and Ardent Patriotism of Indomitable Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Fighter Mr. Kim Hyong Jik Live in the Hearts of the Korean People

Various Functions Held on the Occasion of the 52nd Founding Anniversary of the "Korean National Association"

Our entire people are marking significantly the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the "Korean National Association" in grandiose circumstances where they are raising higher the flames of great revolutionary upsurge to hasten the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide triumph of the Korean revolution under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On this day our people are wrapped in the feelings of infinite reverence for Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the father of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the Korean national-liberation movement who devoted his whole life to the energetic struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and the liberation of the people, retrospecting with great national pride the immortal feats and exploits accomplished by him in the course of founding and guiding the "Korean National Association."

Working people who came from different parts to Bonghwa-ri, a historic revolutionary site associated with the immortal revolutionary exploits of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik on the occasion of the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the "Korean National Association" laid garlands before the statue to Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in memory of his lofty life.

Lecture meetings on the life and revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik took place extensively in different parts of the country.

A lecture meeting on the subject "On the activities of the 'Korean National Association' founded and guided by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot" was held on March 22 in Kangdong county, South Pyongan Province, where Bonghwa-ri, a revolutionary site associated with the ardent patriotism of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, is situated.

The lecture meeting was attended by leading functionaries of the Party and power organs and public organizations and working people of various circles. Dwelling upon the activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who founded and guided the "Korean National Association," the lecturer first referred to the founding of the Association by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

He said: The latter half of the 1910's when Mr. Kim Hyong Jik founded and guided the "Korean National Association" was a period when the military rule of the Japanese imperialists reached its zenith and the future of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country and the Korean people was gloomiest.

The situation obtaining at that time and the conditions of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement demanded it more urgently than ever before to rally as one all the anti-Japanese forces and indicate them a correct way of struggle, and guide and advance in a uniform way the anti-Japanese struggle of all forms.

The lecturer stressed: This urgent demand was grasped by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement and indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, and was put into practice for the first time under his guidance.

He went on:

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who was born into a patriotic family which lived industriously generation after generation loving the country was possessed of stronger anti-Japanese patriotic spirit and higher national and class consciousness than others from his childhood and already from his childhood and youth he inspired youths, students and children and people to struggle and from his days of the Sungsil Middle School, as one of the leaders of the anti-Japanese movement, waged a vehement activity to unite comrades and form a revolutionary organization which would lead in a uniform way the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in the future.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik organized and guided the "Students' Association" at the Sungsil Middle School and, especially, he organized and guided a students' strike while in the school, brought to full light the hypocrisy of an American missionary, manager of the school, and demonstrated the organization and unity of the students, the lecturer noted and pointed to the importance of the strike.

Noting that from the time when he began teaching at the Sunhwa School and the Myongshin School in Kangdong after leaving the Sungsil Middle School half-way, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik strove to rally comrades, visiting many areas at home and abroad, the lecturer said:

On the basis of all these preparations he founded the "Korean National Association", an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization, together with his comrades, on March 23, 1917.

In founding the "Korean National Association", Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, basing himself on an overall analysis of the internal and external situation which was taking a favorable turn owing to the expansion of the First World War and concrete conditions of the national-liberation struggle, set it forth as its purpose and aim to make full preparations for the restoration of the fatherland by rallying those active scattered for the independence movement and the patriotic people and attaining a uniform combination of the anti-Japanese struggles of all forms.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik having a secret meeting with members of the "Korean National Association"

The lecturer stressed: The "Korean National Association" indicated the line of struggle that the liberation and independence of the fatherland should be achieved in an independent way on the strength of the Korean people themselves, not by relying on any outside force but by uniting all the anti-Japanese forces of the Korean people and building up their strength steadily, at a time when a favorable revolutionary situation was created.

The lecturer continued:

This line was an embodiment of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik's great "far-reaching" idea in conformity with the situation and concrete conditions of the development of anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in those days.

The founding of the "Korean National Association" marked a new great advance in the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in our country.

Referring to the fact that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik organized and guided extensive work in all fields—expanding the organization of the "Korean National Association," setting up schools and evening schools in various areas and conducting patriotic cultural and political activities among the broad masses and expanding the mass foundation of the anti-Japanese movement, the lecturer noted: As a broad secret association connecting those engaged in the anti-Japanese movement at home and abroad, the "Korean National Association" which was a large-scale political organization covering all parts of the country and various areas abroad, was the biggest anti-Japanese organization before the March 1 Movement and an illegal organization with a well-formed organizational system and strict revolutionary discipline and order.

The lecturer referred to the fact that the "Korean National Association" closely combined the legal activities with the illegal ones according to strict organizing methods and rules of actions as it had to wage a struggle under the military suppression of the Japanese imperialists in those days.

Pointing to the fact that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik educated the broad masses of the people in anti-Japanese, patriotic spirit and the spirit of independence and trained them by organizing and guiding the "Korean National Association" organization, the lecturer said:

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, together with his comrades, conducted energetically political, cultural and educational activities among the broad masses according to the "far-reaching" idea, in order to build up the revolutionary forces as clearly indicated in the purpose and aim of the "Korean National Association."

Referring to the fact that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik closely combined the activities of the "Korean National Association" with preparations for an armed struggle, he stressed: The combination of the patriotic cultural and political activities with preparations for armed actions in the activities of the "Korean National Association" was a living example in overcoming the shortcomings and limitations of all the anti-Japanese struggle waged from the period around the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea such as the volunteer army's struggle and patriotic cultural movement which were isolated and separated, lacking organic links among them.

The founding of the "Korean National Association" by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and the swift strengthening and development of its activities dealt a big blow to the Japanese imperialist occupationists and threw them into a discomfiture.

The lecturer said that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police bandits in the autumn of 1917 did not stop his struggle even in prison, but planned with the conviction of victory a new revolutionary activity after his release. He stressed that after his release from Pyongyang prison Mr. Kim Hyong Jik took again the road of revolution, without taking time to heal the wounds he had got in prison and recover from impaired health.

He quoted the words which Mr. Kim Hyong Jik told his family leaving Mangyongdae:

"What's the meaning of life, if one fail to win the independence of the country? I will fight down Japanese imperialism, even if my flesh may be torn to pieces and ground to powder.

"If I fail in struggle, my sons shall take up my cause and if my sons leave it unaccomplished, my grandsons shall carry it to victory without fail. Thus we should make the country independent."

The lecturer referred to the revolutionary struggle waged by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik after his release from prison.

Touching upon the great significance of the founding of the "Korean National Association" by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and its activities in the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country, the lecturer said: The "Korean National Association" which was active under the guidance of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik illumined a road of struggle for the restoration of the fatherland when the military rule of Japanese imperialism had reached its peak and our people were finding themselves in a suffocating distress, and inspired those engaged in the independence movement and patriotic people to unity and struggle on the basis of the anti-Japanese revolutionary ideas and the spirit of independence.

The lecturer emphasized that the "Korean National Association" guided by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik made a great contribution to developing the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country, as an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization which took roots among the exploited and oppressed toiling people in its activities before the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in our country. This sparked fierce flames in the March 1st Uprising and anti-Japanese mass struggles of workers and peasants.

The lecturer stressed that the ways of struggle initiated by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in the course of organizing the "Korean National Association" and guiding its work furnished precious experiences in developing the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country.

The great revolutionary ideas and immortal cause of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik for the restoration of the fatherland and the prosperity of our younger generations have been inherited and developed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and they have borne brilliant fruits in this land, he stressed.

And he said: The immortal revolutionary ideas, strong will, ardent love for the fatherland and people, self-sacrificing spirit, lofty virtues and traits of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik have been inherited and carried forward and they live in the hearts of the entire Korean people.

Meanwhile, to mark the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the "Korean National Association" there were a get-together of men of literature and arts and various other functions.

EDITORIAL

Pre-eminent Marxist-Leninist Document Which Constitutes Programmatic Compass for Socialist Economic Construction

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist of our times and the brilliant Leader of the revolution, made public a pre-eminent scientific work "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," answering questions raised by scientific and educational workers.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who has set forth original and wise lines and plans and scientific theories in each period and at each stage of the development of our revolution, brightly lighting path and leading the revolution to a steady upsurge and victory, opened a clear path of correct solution of the problems of the socialist economy and spread a new, broad vista of the building of socialism and communism by putting forth "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," a great document giving perfect answers to important theoretical questions awaiting elucidation in the building of socialism and communism in the present times.

Our people who have advanced confidently along the highway of victory indicated by the Leader, always entrusting their destiny and future entirely to him, once again feel deep in their hearts, upon receiving this historic document, the great glory, happiness and pride of being guided by the outstanding and great Leader, and are filled with the firm revolutionary determination to struggle more staunchly for a new victory in our revolutionary cause, upholding his wise leadership.

The publication of "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," the brilliant work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, marks a great historical event in the development of our revolution and our building of socialism and communism and in the development of the Marxist-Leninist economic theory.

With the publication of this great scientific document, well-arranged and perfect answers have been given to the fundamental questions of socialist political economy and to theoretical and practical questions of principle not only for the present but also for the future of socialist economic construction, and an allround exposition has been given of the characteristics of the economy in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and the law of the development of the socialist economy.

In his work "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a new Marxist-Leninist elucidation and systematic formulation of important theoretical and practical questions arising in socialist economic construction and pending questions of socialist political economy—the correlation between the scale of the economy and the rate of development of production in socialist society, the means of production in the form of commodity and the use of the law of value in socialist society and the peasant market in socialist society and of the way of abolishing it. Thus, he prepared a new ground for the development of the Marxist-Leninist economic theory and made an immortal contribution to more comprehensively systematizing and perfecting socialist political economy as science.

Especially, the new exposition of the law of the development of the socialist economy in which production keeps rising at a high rate in socialist society and the comprehensive elucidation of the essential characteristics of the commodity-money relations in socialist society and the law of their disappearance, the commodity form of the means of production and the use of the commercial form in their circulation and the operation of the law of value and the use of it in form, and the elucidation of the questions of the use of the peasant market under socialism and ways for its abolition and the transition from socialist commerce to a supply system—the new scientific discoveries and pre-eminent theoretical formulation by Comrade Kim Il Sung hold a conspicuous place in the development of the Marxist-Leninist theories.

"On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," the work of Comrade Kim Il Sung giving the first well-arranged and perfect scientific and theoretical elucidation of such fundamental questions of the socialist economy based on profound and clear logic and undeniable facts and indicating the only correct way for their solution, is a great classic document on questions of socialist economy, a programmatic document and an outstanding Marxist-Leninist document of our times which a state of proletarian dictatorship should take as the compass in shaping economic policies.

And this work is a brilliant example of creative development of Marxism-Leninism in the sphere of the socialist economic theory and defence of its purity and a decisive blow to the reactionary bourgeois economic theories and opportunist economic theories.

"On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," in which the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his outstanding economic ideas are embodied, is a compass leading our people along a straight path to victory in the building of socialism and communism and a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon guaranteeing its assured victory, thoroughly overcoming all the Right and Left deviations.

The tremendous theoretical and practical significance of "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," a classic work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, lies, above all, in the fact that it raised for the first time and gave perfect answers to the questions of the law of economic development in which production keeps rising at a high rate in socialist society and the correlation between the scale of economy and the rate of the growth of production.

In "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"Socialist society has unlimited potentialities to incessantly develop the economy at such a high rate as is inconceivable in capitalist society, and the further socialist construction advances and the stronger the economic basis grows, the greater become these potentialities."

To clarify the correlation between the scale of economy and the rate of growth of production in socialist society, and the lawful demand of the development of the socialist economy, stood out as a question of great urgency awaiting solution in the theory and practice of socialist economic construction and one of the fundamental questions on which the success of building socialism and communism depended. But, no one had ever given a correct answer to this question, and it had remained very confused owing to opportunist distortions of all descriptions.

Only by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist and brilliant Leader of the revolution, a perfect answer could be given for the first time to this weighty question acutely raised by our times and revolutionary development and awaiting urgent solution in the building of socialism and communism and a scientific exposition be given of the law of the development of the socialist economy growing at steady high tempo.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, whether one ensures a high rate of the development of economy and growth of production commensurate with socialist society, depends, in the first place, on how he sees the essential superiority of the socialist system and how he brings it into full play.

The socialist system, by nature, demands a high rate of the development of economy and, furthermore, provides objective possibilities and conditions for achieving it.

The socialist economy is a highly organized economy and a planned economy. This is the great advantages of the socialist economy and important conditions guaranteeing the high rate of its development.

This possibility of the growth of production ever increases according as the equilibrium among the branches of the national economy is rationally preserved and the country's economy is kept in better shape with the strengthening of the economy-organizing functions of the state of the proletarian dictatorship and the rise of the level of economic management of the functionaries.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, it is a law-governed process of building socialism and communism that technology makes steady improvements and that manual labour be mechanized, mechanization develop to semi-automation and automation, contrary to capitalist society which hinders technical progress. It is a palpable truth that in socialist society with the rapid development of technology, labour productivity increases constantly and production develops at a high rate.

The key to the high rate of the growth of production and development of economy lies, above all, in how the working masses, who are directly in charge of production, are interested in the development of production and how they are mobilized.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"In socialist society, high revolutionary zeal of the people is the decisive factor which energetically eggs the productive forces on to pullulate. The essential excellence of the socialist system lies in the fact that the working people, freed from exploitation and oppression, work with conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative for the country and the people, for society and the collective, as well as their own welfare."

The proposition of Comrade Kim Il Sung that economy develops uninterruptedly at a high rate in socialist society is a scientific conclusion based on a profound analysis of the decisive role of man and his ideology and consciousness in the development of production and the significance of technical development, the boundless possibilities provided by the socialist system in this sphere and its decisive superiority. And it is a living truth irrefutably proved by the historic experiences of our country in socialist construction and our realities today in which a leaping advance is being made.

Where is the secret of the uninterrupted leaping advance of economy which we are registering under the condition in which we have to reinforce the defence capacity and push ahead with the huge tasks of technical reconstruction with our own strength, standing face to face with the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction?

On this point, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"This is to be ascribed to the fact that our Party intensified the ideological revolution among the working people, thereby arousing their conscious enthusiasm and waging a resolute struggle against passivism, conservatism and all other sorts of old ideas that hampered our forward movement."

The world-startling great Chollima movement and all the miraculous innovations and successes achieved in its advance cannot be mentioned apart from the outstanding and seasoned leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and the method of political work of our Party set forth by him.

In each important period of the revolution and construction, the Leader went down in person to the working class and awakened and mobilized it, thereby breaking through all the difficulties and leading the revolution to a new upsurge.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, the "theory" that large-scale economy could not develop rapidly is but a sophistry brought forward by some people to justify the fact that their technical progress is slow and their economy stagnant because they, talking about "liberalization," "democratic development" and the like, did not educate their working people and, as a result, the latter are ideologically so slackened as to fiddle about and loaf on the job. Whether a high rate of the development of economy is maintained or not in socialist society is, in the final analysis, the touchstone indicating whether one adheres to the Marxist-Leninist principles in the domain of economy or falls into opportunism, whether one carries on the cause of communism to the end or gives it up.

Expounding the stand of principle which must be maintained in the building of socialism and communism, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us: **"If we neglect any one of the two, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the technical revolution..., we can neither steadily develop the socialist economy at a high tempo nor build a communist society. We should therefore strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and drive the technical revolution dynamically in order to build a communist society."**

The enormous theoretical and practical significance of the work of Comrade Kim Il Sung "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" lies also in its giving the first allround Marxist-Leninist answer to the question of utilizing the commodity-money relations, particularly the problems of the means of production in the form of commodity and the use of the law of value in socialist society.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us: **"...The question of utilizing the commodity-money relations is an important one which the state of the working class must properly settle in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism."**

The question of utilizing the commodity-money relations in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism is one of the important questions deciding the successes of socialist economic construction and one of the urgent questions awaiting solution in the building of socialism and communism. This question had been argued for a long time, being a question concerning day-to-day practice which must be dealt with every moment in economic activities and economic life. But it is a difficult and complicate problem to which no one had ever given a comprehensive and scientific answer.

And, in socialist economic construction, this is a sphere where Right and "Left" opportunism manifest themselves concentrically, doing a big harm.

Therefore, the scientific exposition of the essence and characteristic of the commodity-money relations in socialist society and correct solution of the question of its utilization, are very important not only for the development of socialist political economy but also for the successful promotion of socialist economic construction and defence of the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, with his masterly, scientific penetration and on the basis of the rich practical experiences of our country, clearly expounded the conditions that give rise to commodity production in socialist society and clarified in what case the means of production is a commodity and in what case not in socialist society and gave theoretical answers with perspicacity to all important problems related to commodity production and the law of value under socialism, such as the problem of the means of production in the form of commodity and the use of the law of value in form, the problem of the use of the law of value in commodity production and in the field of its circulation, the problems of the peasant market and the way of its abolition, the problems of the withering of commodity circulation and its going over to a supply system, thereby developing Marxist-Leninist theory in an allround way in this field and firmly upholding its purity and illumining with increasing brilliance the road toward the victory of socialist economic construction. Particularly, the brilliant theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung who expounded with profundity the problems of the means of production in the form of commodity and the use of the law of value in form in socialist society is, indeed, of great significance both in the development of socialist political economy and socialist economic construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only gave a clear answer to the question of in what case the means of production is a commodity in socialist society but also put forth the original idea that it assumes the form of commodity when it is not a commodity, that is, in case it is transferred between the state enterprises and elucidated in a masterly way its ground and reason and thus opened up a completely new highway in the development of Marxist-Leninist theory on the commodity-money relations under socialism and scientifically perfected it.

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Pre-eminent Marxist-Leninist Document Which Constitutes Programmatic Compass for Socialist Economic Construction

(Continued from Page 3)

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed us as follows:

"It would be right to say that the means of production which are transferred between the state enterprises according to the plans of equipment and material supply and of co-operative production are not commodities, but assume the form of commodity, and, accordingly, that in this case the law of value does not operate in substance as in the case of commodity production, but in form.

Namely, such means of production are not commodities in the proper sense of the word, but merely assume the form of commodity, and, accordingly, what is made use of here is not the operation of the law of value in the proper sense of the word, but the law of value in form; and in the case of the production and exchange of the means of production, the form of value is made use of simply as an instrument of economic accounting, and not the value itself.

Then, how is it going to be explained that the means of production which are transferred between the state enterprises, are not commodities but merely assume the form of commodity? It is so because the state enterprises are relatively independent in using and managing the means of production and in running the economy, as if they were under different ownership, though they are all under one and the same ownership of the state."

It is the creative idea put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the first time that the means of production transferred between the state enterprises merely assume the form of commodity, and, accordingly, the law of value also operates in form.

The relative independence of the state enterprises and, proceeding from it, the principle of equivalent compensation are not what men worked out at their own will. This is based on the objective conditions and reflects the objective requirements. But, until now, people gave a superficial explanation for this problem only from the angles of the existence of commodity production and the use of the law of value; no one ever clarified its ground. And, accordingly, no one could give fundamental elucidation to this problem.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a clear-cut answer to this problem:

"Why, then, should the enterprises within the state sector be granted independence in management, and why should the means of production be delivered and received by them with strict accounting on the principle of equivalence when it is no commodity? That has something to do with the specific feature of socialist society which is a transitional one. In socialist society the productive forces have not yet developed to such an extent as each works according to his ability and each receives according to his needs. And not all people possess so high a degree of collectivist spirit as to hold dear and take responsible care of state properties like their own. ...Further, under socialism labour has become, of course, an honourable and worthwhile thing, but not yet life's prime requirement as in communist society. Precisely all these things require that under socialism equivalent values be strictly accounted in transactions between the enterprises, though they are all alike state-owned."

On the basis of this profound theory on the means of production in the form of commodity in socialist society Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded with originality that the problem of utilizing the commodity-money relations in the production of the means of production and in their circulation within the bounds of state ownership is the problem of the use of the form of value, the commodity form and the commercial form, and gave the following clear-cut answer to the question of the orientation and ways of its use:

"Above all, efforts should be made to use properly the form of value in the field of manufacturing the means of production to strengthen the strict accounting system and the control by won over the use of raw and other materials as well as labour power and systematically lower the standard of material consumption per unit.

In the domain of circulation, too, the commercial form should be fully utilized, while good plans of equipment and material supply are mapped out, so as to do away with the wastage of machines, equipment, raw and other materials and use them in a rational way. When we set up the material supply agencies and saw to it that raw and other materials were bought and sold through the medium of the agencies, we aimed at ensuring their smooth supply."

These instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung made clear the significance of the proper use of the form of commodity and the form of value and the commercial form in the production of the means of production and their circulation in increasing the profits of enterprises and the accumulation of the state and scientifically expounded the problems of the use of the form of commodity, the form of value and the commercial form in the field of the production of the means of production and their circulation such as the problem of the use of the form of value as an instrument of economic accounting and strengthening of the save-and-spare regime, the problem of the use of the commercial form as an auxiliary means of ensuring the correct implementation of the plans of raw and other material supply and supplementing the plans and rectifying their shortcomings and the problem of the role of the material supply agencies in the implementation of the plans of raw and other material supply.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also gave programmatic instructions with regard to the problem of making use of the law of value in commodity production and circulation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that the fixing of the prices of commodities should be correctly based on the socially necessary labour contained in goods by fully reckoning with the requirements of the basic economic law of socialism and the law of value and, the prices of the mass consumption goods should be assigned low and tobacco and drink, luxury goods, high-quality suit material and other things which are in limited supply as yet should be priced higher than the mass consumption goods, while actively deviating the prices of commodities from their values, and assessments of prices should be unified throughout the country. These instructions are a reflection of the essential requirement of the socialist system to feed and dress all the working people evenly and make them equally well-off.

The principles in assessing prices put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, including his original idea on unifying the assessment of prices throughout the country, are a guide-line to be strictly adhered to in the price policy of the socialist states.

In his work "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," Comrade Kim Il Sung gave an all-round exposition to the problems which had remained unsolved hitherto — the problem of the peasant market in socialist society, the conception of the peasant market, the origin of *jang*(market) and the character of the peasant market which is a backward form of trade, the capitalist remnants in the peasant market, the conditions for the existence of the peasant market under socialism and its role and ways for abolishing it and put forth from a completely new angle the problems of the withering of commodity circulation and of the going over of the socialist trade to a supply system and expounded in a masterly way their law-governed process.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth, especially, the original idea that the peasant market as well as the underhand dealings will disappear and trade will go over finally to the supply system only when the productive forces are developed to such an extent as to sufficiently turn out and supply all kinds of goods required by the people and cooperative ownership has become ownership of the entire people. This original idea gave for the first time a scientific answer to the questions as to how commodity production disappears and in what form distribution is carried out after its disappearance and clarified the law-governed process in which the factor of the supply system grows up gradually in the socialist trade which is supply work to the people in essence and it goes over finally to the supply system.

"On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," a celebrated work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, is a brilliant Marxist-Leninist document of the present times which dealt a decisive blow to Right and "Left" opportunism and brought about an epochal development in the socialist economic theory by giving a perfect Marxist-Leninist answer to the important theoretical and practical problems awaiting an urgent solution in socialist political economy and socialist economic construction, and our powerful theoretical and practical weapon for the victory of socialist and communist construction.

We should firmly arm ourselves with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader, smash Right and "Left" opportunism of all hues and establish more thoroughly the system of the unitary ideology of our Party of accepting no other ideas than the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, by making a deep-going study of the work of Comrade Kim Il Sung "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy," in close combination with his important works such as the report at the Party Conference, the Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic, the report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic and the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

Ever-victorious is the revolutionary cause of the heroic Korean people who are firmly armed with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, great Marxist-Leninist of the present times, strategic genius of revolution and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and are advancing, advancing, struggling and advancing in the spirit of Chollima, in the "a-match-for-a-hundred" spirit, along the road of victory and glory indicated by him.

The statue to Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in Bonghwa-ri, a place associated with his revolutionary activities

Photo by Li Jin Wu

A Visit to Bonghwa-ri,

A Place Associated with the Revolutionary Activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik

There is every sign of spring in the hill and field.

A clear morning. I headed for Bonghwa-ri on the occasion of the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the glorious "Korean National Association".

Bonghwa-ri, a historic place, where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the father of Marshal Kim Il Sung, conducted the revolutionary activities, is a spot dear to our hearts.

From the morning cars and buses stream down into Bonghwa-ri.

A merry song flows out from windows of the bus running in the spring breeze.

An endless stream of visitors flows to Bonghwa-san hill,
The foot o'which is overspread with spirit of revolution,
Waves of the Maekjon-ferry flows into our minds,
As if they were the ardent breathing of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

....

Our bus passed over the Maekjon Bridge and took the branch road leading to Bonghwa-ri. The road is lined with visitors in holiday best carrying bunches of flowers.

Our bus soon got to the spacious ground where stands the statue to Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an unyielding anti-Japanese fighter, an outstanding leader of the national-liberation movement in Korea and a patriotic and revolutionary educationist, the father of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Working people, servicemen, youth and students, children and the aged from various parts of the country halt before the statue.

Visitors with a feeling of reverence look at the noble and strong-willed figure with a book in his hand looking into the sky of an independent fatherland and making a firm resolve to restore the motherland without fail though his body may be torn to pieces.

Then I stepped over to a big granite monument on a hillock, in which the revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik are inscribed with bold letters.

"...Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, along with his comrades, formed on March 23, 1917 the 'Korean National Association,' an anti-Japanese revolutionary organization, for the freedom and independence of the fatherland and spread its organizational network at home and abroad, while organizing and mobilizing the masses of the people to the anti-Japanese struggle. Meanwhile, he formed 'Hakgyo-gye' (School Association) and 'Bisok-gye' (Stone Monument Association), the legally existing organizations, and roused the people in this area to the anti-Japanese struggle..."

The words of profound meaning inscribed in the monument recall us to many a story about the revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was born on July 10, 1894 at Mangyongdae. From his boyhood he waged an uncompromising fight against the old and injustice and had ardent patriotism and fierce hatred for Japanese imperialism.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik had an uncommon character, strong will and an ardent thirst for learning. With a great plan to regain the independence of the country, he embarked on the revolutionary road. He already emerged as a leader of the anti-Japanese struggle in his middle-school days. He left the Sungsil Middle School in Pyongyang halfway and energetically waged the independence movement against Japanese imperialism, while teaching at the Sunhwa School in Mangyongdae to educate the younger generation in anti-Japanese patriotic thoughts. Now he became a professional revolutionary.

I listened to the guide before the monument.

In March 1916 Mr. Kim Hyong Jik shifted the theatre of his struggle from Mangyongdae to Bonghwa-ri because it was favourable for his revolutionary activity. In those days, this village was near to the areas where the anti-Japanese independence movement was carried on vigorously and was very good to conduct activities avoiding the eyes of the Japanese imperialists for it was a village by the riverside, hidden among mountains.

I descended the hillock and dropped in at the house where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik stayed for the first few months after his settlement in this village to conduct his revolutionary activity.

And then, via the well from which Mr. Kim Hyong Jik used to drink water during his stay in this village, I headed for the Myongsin School where materials on Mr. Kim Hyong Jik's revolutionary activity are on display.

The school building is filled to its capacity with visitors. They are reluctant to leave there.

At this school Mr. Kim Hyong Jik educated the young people in anti-Japanese patriotic thoughts, always emphasizing that they should have "far-reaching purpose" for the sake of the country.

Accompanied by the guide, I entered the class room where I saw a number of photos showing Mr. Kim Hyong Jik's revolutionary activities. Especially materials on the "Korean National Association" arrested my attention.

It was here at Bonghwa-ri that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, along with his revolutionary comrades at home and abroad, formed the "Korean National Association," an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization.

The "Korean National Association" maintained that "Korea's independence should be achieved by the Koreans themselves" and set itself the concrete tasks of expanding its organization, collecting funds, securing arms, conducting anti-Japanese propaganda and of training military cadres, and energetically organized and launched an anti-Japanese struggle. The "Korean National Association" formed by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was the largest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization in the period before the spread of Marxism-Leninism in our country, whose network spread at home and abroad.

According to the guide, the Japanese police and gendarmery tried in every way to force out of existence the revolutionary organization as the anti-Japanese struggle gained in scope and strength owing to the vigorous revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, by the secret information of a Japanese imperialist stooge, was arrested by the Japanese imperialist police in the autumn of 1917.

At this time more than 100 people were arrested by the police due to the incident of the "Korean National Association." This clearly shows the size of this round-up.

While in prison Mr. Kim Hyong Jik did not stop his struggle and fought unyieldingly. He resolutely resisted the enemy even at the court, saying: "How does it constitute an offence that a Korean loves his country and works for it? I cannot accept your unjust decision."

He served out his term and came out of prison. But he grew

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Working people from various parts of the country listening to the explanation of the guide about the immortal exploits performed by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik before the monument to revolutionary activities.

Leadership over and Assistance to Countryside by Party and State of Working Class

Leadership over and assistance to the countryside by the Party and the state of the working class is one of the basic conditions for firmly building up the socialist countryside and eliminating the distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country":

"...In order to vigorously promote the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside and gradually eliminate the distinctions between town and country after the completion of socialist co-operativization, the Party and the state should strengthen in every way their leadership over and assistance to the countryside and the towns should give active support to the countryside."

The teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung on strengthening in every way the working-class leadership over and assistance to the countryside and support of the town to the countryside is an original and creative line formulated on the basis of a profound analysis of the characteristics of the peasantry as the ally of the working class, the production and technical peculiarities of agriculture and particularly of the radical change that took place in the socio-economic character of the countryside and in the relations between the workers and peasants as a result of the completion of the co-operativization.

After the establishment of the socialist system in the countryside, a new relationship is formed between town and country and between the working class and the peasantry. Under socialism the workers and peasants are the socialist working people who unite their efforts and fight together for the building of socialism and communism on one and the same socialist economic basis. Ownership by the whole people and co-operative ownership are the two forms of socialist ownership that develop in close linkage with each other, and they constitute the economic foundation of the socialist state.

Accordingly, the Party and the state of the working class should assume full responsibility for the countryside.

In the period after the completion of the agricultural co-operativization, the rural economy comes under the single state planning system and develops in a planned way; the question of the livelihood of the peasantry comes within the sphere of the planned redistribution of the wealth of the whole society. Thus, after the completion of the co-operativization the responsibility for the development of the rural economy and the livelihood of the peasantry is shifted from individual peasants to the Party and the state of the working class.

Therefore, the Party and the state of the working class must bear responsibility for and look after the livelihood of the factory and office workers as well as the peasants and the development of ownership by the whole people as well as co-operative ownership.

Only when the Party and the state of the working class maintain such attitude and stand, can they actually and correctly carry on the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions—the central revolutionary tasks in the countryside after the completion of the co-operativization — and finally solve the rural question and successfully lead the peasantry to communism.

There must be powerful support of industry, the leading branch of the national economy, in order to place agriculture on a modern technical footing like industry and raise agriculture to the level of industry.

Agriculture is a branch which can not produce for itself machines and equipment needed for its production and is much affected by the natural conditions. So it is difficult to raise it to the level of industry which is developing apace. Accordingly, without the assistance of industry to agriculture it is impossible to accelerate the technical revolution in the countryside and overcome the lag of agriculture behind industry in the material and technical foundations and develop industry and agriculture in a proportionate way. Only by relying on the powerful support of heavy industry producing means of production, is it possible to equip agriculture with up-to-date technique and overcome with success the technical lag of agriculture behind industry.

In a formerly backward agrarian country like ours, agriculture has to provide part of funds needed for socialist industrialization for a certain period following the victory of the revolution. But when the foundation of socialist industry has been laid, the emphasis should be switched so that industry may come to the aid of agriculture, and from that time on the countryside should be given ever more powerful and all-round assistance.

It is a capitalist idea to neglect the countryside. Communists can never have such idea.

Should rural work be neglected, should the rural areas be left without aid or, worse still, should there be industrial development alone at the expense of the countryside and urban construction alone at the sacrifice of the countryside, then the distinction between town and country, far from disappearing, will grow ever greater. This will make it impossible to give full play to the activeness of the peasants, develop agriculture or improve the peasants' living standards. It will, in the long run, weaken the leading role of the working class and the worker-peasant alliance and hinder the development of industry itself, as well as that of the whole national economy.

For the working class to render active assistance to the peasantry is the most revolutionary attitude to carry out its historical mission with credit. Only by strengthening the working-class leadership over and assistance to the peasantry is it possible to expedite the process of revolutionization and working-classization of the peasantry to the utmost, elevate agriculture to the level of industry and promote the development of the whole national economy.

All this shows that active support to the countryside is a lawful requirement of socialist and communist construction.

In his Theses Comrade Kim Il Sung taught with regard to the concrete ways of giving aid to the countryside as follows:

"The working class must not only lead the peasantry politically and ideologically, but must also give it material, technical, cultural and financial assistance. The socialist state must make every effort to lighten the burdens of the peasants and increase their income, and must see to it that the living standards of the workers and peasants rise evenly in relation to each other."

The teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung on powerfully assisting the peasantry politically and ideologically, materially and technically is a revolutionary stand proceeding from the thorough mass line to lead the peasantry to communist society and the most rational way of rapidly expediting the building of socialism and communism.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung our Party has actively supported the countryside since the land reform was enforced immediately after the country's liberation and it has decisively strengthened its as-

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extremely weak due to the cruel torture he suffered at the hands of the enemy in prison. But, he, not caring for himself, shifted the theatre of his revolutionary activities to the area along the Amrok River in 1918 to launch a more energetic struggle against Japanese imperialism. At this time he wrote the following verse widely known to our people:

Do you know green pine-trees
standing on Namsan-Hill
After going through hardships
under snow and frost will
return to life,
When spring comes round again
with its warm sunshine,
Be aware of this, dear comrade!

The strong pine-tree that, having lived through snow and frost and heavy wind, greets new spring shedding green light, symbolizes the indomitable fighting spirit of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and his faith in certain victory.

I also went to see the house where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik lived. It is at the back of the school and it is a simple mud-walled house which was to be found everywhere in our countryside before the country's liberation. How many stories it has!

According to the guide, many people with an aspiration to the restoration of the fatherland gathered here from different parts of the country and from abroad. Some came with weapons or funds. When these people engaged in the anti-Japanese movement called on him, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik placed a watch and had talks with them until late at night.

This was, indeed, a great house of revolution. It was here at this house that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik matured a great plan for the restoration of the fatherland, taught many people engaged in the independence movement how to win Korea's independence and gave them new fighting tasks.

I went up the Bonghwa-san hill known as a place where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik called together the youngsters of the village, told them about our beautiful fatherland and taught in detail the way to win the independence of the country.

The Bonghwa-san hill that stands like a giant boasting of an immortal revolutionary history! A picturesque view is open on all sides.

The village is beautiful and good to live in. But what a hellish life the people of this village lived in the past! A stateless people, they suffered from poverty and hunger, diseases and absence of rights.

The village was in the grip of misfortunes of every description. The aggressors and their stooges lorded it over the people there and the villagers could not even breathe freely. But what great changes have taken place at this village today!

The river on which Mr. Kim Hyong Jik sowed the seed of revolution in the hearts of the village youngsters organizing various games for them, the historic angling site on the river where he matured a great plan for Korea's independence and the plain spreading around the river—all these have changed beyond recognition. The river was in flood every year in the past. But she has now been tamed. The plain was hit by severe drought and flood and produced one ton of grain at best per *jongbo* in the past. But today it has turned into a fertile plain overflowing with irrigation water and yielding 6 tons of grain per *jongbo*.

The hills around the village, bared by the Japanese imperialists of trees, have been planted with orchards yielding an abundance of fruits.

The desire of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and the villagers to build a prosperous country has been realized brilliantly following the country's liberation under the correct guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people. The village has become a prosperous socialist farm village. Tractors and lorries are now busy with farming preparations at this historic village.

The new look also includes attractive modern farm houses, kindergarten, creche, clinic, store, rice mill, farm-machine repair workshop and sheds.

These are really earth-shaking changes. Bonghwa-ri is good indeed today. But how wonderful it will be tomorrow!

I came down the Bonghwa-san hill, renewing my resolve to inherit the great will of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and carry the great cause of our revolution to accomplishment for the brighter future of the fatherland and the unification of the country, upholding the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of the Korean revolution.

Ji Ryong Cha

Changes in Fishermen's Life

Red fishermen returning to their port, flying the flag of rich haul

Fisherman's Day in our country falls on March 22. This year is the seventh year after its institution.

Our fishermen freed from exploitation and oppression mark their holiday significantly and colourfully.

People recall usually the past when they meet the august day. There is a fisherman named Ji Yong Sik at the fishery where Comrade Shin Il Son works.

His father was a fisherman nicknamed "Hercules Ji" for his uncommon physical strength. Fishery, like other branches of the national economy, was controlled by the foreign invaders and their lackeys in the days of Japanese imperialist rule. "Hercules Ji" worked hard but hardly made both ends meet.

It happened a winter day of the year when Ji Yong Sik was six. Big waves were rolling in the sea. The shipowner came to his father and promised to give a box of mackerels if he would go out fishing. Now "Hercules Ji" thinking of his hunger-stricken parents, wife and children, went out to the sea. Before long the surging waves swallowed up the boat. The wicked shipowner demanded his bereaved family to pay compensation for the lost boat.

This tragedy was not an isolated case with the family of Ji Yong Sik.

"Those who go to sea are only four inches from death" is the very apt expression describing the tragic life of the past Korean fishermen. But this is now a thing of the past.

Under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, fishermen have become the masters of the country and of the sea and leading a hopeful life in the era of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Now our fishing industry which remained backward has now become a reliable branch of the national economy which is constantly developing on the basis of modern science and technique.

Fishermen are fully ensured measures for the protection of labour. Fishing in heavy weather is prohibited by law. The government provides fishermen with all items necessary for their work and life in the sea free of charge.

The state also grants the best dwelling houses in the coastal areas to fishermen. Every fishing village has school, kindergarten, nursery, hospital, store and other welfare facilities.

It is why our fishermen are working devotedly with a sole determination to carry through in any adversity the instruction of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has provided them today's happiness.

In accordance with the programmatic teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung: **"We should go out to the sea all the year round to catch fish incessantly by various methods—in a collective or dispersed way, in the deep sea or coastal waters, with big boat or small one and catching this fish and that,"** they keep their boats in the sea at all seasons. With big or small motor vessels equipped with modern technique they have launched fishing battles in an active and mobile way and boosted every year the fish catch to make a great contribution to the betterment of the people's living.

Now the Red fishermen in the East and West Seas are striving to top the target of the fish catch envisaged in the current Seven-Year Plan.

Ri Ho Bom

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sistance to the countryside in all fields particularly since the agricultural co-operativization started.

The socialist co-operativization of the private peasant economy in our country was successfully carried out thanks to the leadership of the Party and the working class and the powerful assistance of the socialist state industry. Our co-operative farms were rapidly consolidated politically and economically thanks to the correct leadership of the Party and the Leader and the enormous material and technical assistance of the state and the support of the entire people and thanks to the devoted struggle of the co-operative farmers who were immensely inspired by them.

After the completion of the co-operativization, our Party further intensified its political and ideological guidance of the countryside and, at the same time, thoroughly implemented the line of industry assisting agriculture and town supporting the countryside.

First of all, the Party enhanced the role of the Party organizations in the rural areas and it took a series of organizational measures to consolidate the countryside. It founded the Union of Agricultural Working People to promote the revolutionization of all the agricultural working people through organizational life, has sent a large number of workers and discharged soldiers, retained the core elements in the countryside and given definite precedence to political work. As a result, our rural position has been firmly built up politically, ideologically and from the class standpoint, and all the peasants have come to fight more devotedly to implement thoroughly the rural policy of the Party closely rallied around the Party and the Leader. The Chollima movement and the Chollima workteam movement have been powerfully unfolded among our agricultural working people, with the result that the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions have been promoted in the countryside and the communist moral trait fully displayed of helping and pulling each other forward under the motto "One for all and all for one" and of loving the collective and labour.

While steadily strengthening the political and ideological guidance of the countryside, our Party and Government exert every effort to actively assist the countryside materially, technically and financially.

Under the condition in which we had to invest enormous state funds in defence upbuilding to meet the obtaining situation, the Party and the Government have constantly increased investment in the countryside while rapidly developing such industrial branches in the service of agriculture as branches producing tractors, lorries, farm machines, chemical fertilizers and so on. Thanks to enormous state investment in capital construction and financial assistance, large-scale irrigation projects, afforestation and water conservancy projects and drainage projects have been successfully undertaken and the mechanization, electrification and chemicalization of agriculture rapidly promoted.

The support of our industry to the countryside has steadily increased.

More and more farm machines, chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and building materials and consumer goods have gone to the countryside every year.

Especially, with the strengthening of the economic might of the country, the Party took a measure to undertake at state expense the construction of all productive facilities and even modern farm houses and cultural and welfare establishments and other non-productive facilities for the peasants. In accordance with this measure, the material and technical assistance of the state to the rural economy has increased sharply in recent years. The state investment in the countryside increased to 152.8 per cent in the years between 1964 and 1966 compared with the period from 1961 to 1963 and in 1967 it grew 1.3 times as against the previous year.

In the four years alone from 1964 to 1967, after the publication of the Theses, the Government of the Republic made a huge investment amounting to 733,45 million won in the projects for strengthening the material and technical foundations of the rural economy. Besides, the state has given enormous financial assistance to develop the co-operative farms and rapidly improve the livelihood of the peasants.

In this period, the state has built at its expense productive facilities including more than 12,000 stationary threshing floors, over 12,000 drying grounds, 7,000 warehouses, and upwards of 33,000 stables and modern dwellings for 136,000 households, creches, kindergartens and cultural and welfare establishments for co-operative farms.

It has supplied the co-operative farms with 40,000-odd threshing machines, many other farm machines and 137,000 tons of slaked lime free of charge, and drastically lowered irrigation fees, service charges of farm machines, and raised the procurement prices of agricultural produce and provided the peasants with various farming materials at a low price.

In giving material aid to the countryside, the state has paid deep attention to strengthening rapidly economic foundations of co-operative farms, particularly the co-operative farms in mountainous areas, to even up the livelihood of farmers in mountainous and plain areas.

Not only this. The Party and the Government have completely abolished agricultural tax-in-kind which had remained the only tax of peasants, relieving our peasants of even tax burdens once and for all. They have rendered free medical treatment to the peasants, enabled them to enjoy their vacation at the state-run holiday homes, and supplied all the children and students in the countryside with seasonal clothes including overcoats and shoes.

Our Party and Government have also built and expanded the colleges and high technical schools in the field of agriculture on a large scale, trained numerous technical cadres and dispatched them to the countryside. Our countryside had 104,000 agronomists and assistant agronomists (as of 1967).

Labour assistance to the countryside is also enormous in our country. Every year a great number of factory and office workers and students go to help the peasants in rice-transplanting and harvesting.

Thanks to all these measures of our Party and Government, the material and technical foundations of the countryside have been more solidly built up and agricultural production has increased rapidly, with the result that the material and cultural life of the peasants has improved radically. Our peasants lead a plentiful, worthwhile and happy life and work with no worries about food, housing and clothing, medical treatment and education of their children.

All this bears witness to the wisdom of the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the great vitality of his Theses.

Maeng Ha Il

Yearly Textile Production Plan Fulfilled

Heroine of Labour Li Hwa Sun

Heroine of Labour Li Hwa Sun of the youth weaving shop of the mill where Comrade Hoh Chang Guk works carried out with honour her pledge to the Party and the Leader by splendidly fulfilling her yearly textile production assignments at 102 per cent on March 15.

Upholding the profound and lofty will of the fatherly Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, who is always concerned about dressing our people better than others, she had done her best to weave more fabrics of good quality.

She had striven in every way to find more effective loom-tending courses.

Thanks to these efforts and the warm love and comradely help of the collective, she came to tend from 48 looms to 55, 66, and 72 and took charge of 80 looms last year. She exceeded her assignments of the Seven-Year Plan by far as of April 15, last year. And she carried out her yearly plan at over 500 per cent last year.

Heroine of Labour Li Hwa Sun, Red weaver reared by our Party, had made full preparations for this year's work, not content with this, and striven to perfect the new work methods, thus shortening by one-fourth the time of rounding looms as against that at the end of last year and surpassing per-loom assignments.

She met with many difficulties in fulfilling her yearly plan for over 70 days. But she overcame them, emulating the lofty revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas.

In order to repay the great benevolence of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who takes meticulous care of her work, life and health and awarded her the title of Heroine of Labour she is producing fabrics of best quality in large quantities and making continued innovations with a determination to top her yearly plan over five times by the end of the year.

Heroine of Labour Li Hwa Sun has made continued innovations in production, taking to heart the on-the-spot teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. She had successfully fulfilled her yearly plan by March 15

South Korean Patriotic People Fight on Valiantly

The struggle of the South Korean people to oppose the U.S. imperialist aggressors and smash their new war provocation manoeuvres is mounting with every passing day and their revolutionary advance is getting more active.

Patriotic Youth in Wonsong County, Kangwon Province of South Korea, Conduct an Active Propaganda on Brilliant Realities of Northern Half of the Republic

According to a South Korean newspaper, Jon Wu Gil, a patriotic youth in the Munmak sub-county, Wonsong county, Kangwon Province of South Korea, conducted an active propaganda among the villagers on the brilliant realities of the northern half of the Republic, happy life of the people and the popular educational system under which everyone studies to his heart's content according to his wish and talent.

It was reported that he had conducted such propaganda for over four years.

His activities induced the villagers to come out in their fight to overthrow the cursed South Korean society and gave them a great hope that they can enjoy freedom and happiness under such socialist system as in the northern half of the Republic.

Patriotic People Overturn Military Train

According to a broadcast from Seoul, on March 15 an enemy's military train heading for Seoul from Taejon was overturned near the railway station of Naepan, South Chungchon Province.

This is a heavy punishment meted out to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique running amuck in war provocation.

Leaflets Denouncing U.S. Imperialists' War Provocation Moves Scattered in Area of "Joint Mobile Exercise"

According to a report from Seoul, numerous leaflets rejecting and denouncing the enemy's war provocation intrigues were scattered on March 17 in the area of Daeshin sub-county, Ryoju county, Kyonggi Province, where the U.S. imperialist aggressors had begun a large-scale "joint mobile exercise" with the South Korean puppet troops.

These leaflets were found in mountains and fields. The slogan-inscribed leaflets exposed the sinister intrigues of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a new war of aggression in Korea and denounced them for their war exercise.

Patriotic People Cut Away Telephone Lines of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops and Puppet Police

According to a report from South Korea, recently a group of patriotic inhabitants in Yangju, Kyonggi Province, cut away hundreds of metres of telephone line of a unit of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops entrenched there.

At 12 o'clock on the night of March 16, too, a group of patriotic inhabitants cut away the 500-metre telephone line of the puppet police in Dokjong-ri, Hyoechon sub-county, Yangju county.

Earlier, hundreds of metres of the enemy's telephone line laid in the mountain behind Dokso-ri, Wabu sub-county of the same county, were cut away.

These actions of the inhabitants made the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique feel uneasy. They deplored: "This causes a grave problem in the communication services in the front line area."

Korean People's Army Sentinels Wipe Out Armed Bandits of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are now raising a war racket with greater frenzy along the Military Demarcation Line, while committing the reckless provocative act of bringing ever greater armed forces from their mainland to South Korea for the provocation of another war of aggression in Korea. Recently the U.S. imperialist aggressor army perpetrated a grave act of provocation: they made an armed attack in broad daylight on our People's Army posts on the Jisanggol line, Panmun county, on the western sector of the front, by mobilizing scores of heavily armed bandits at 15:40 on March 15.

Our People's Army sentinels promptly returned fire to the enemy, completely wiping out the bandits of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, the intruders, and smashed to smithereens the vicious attempt of the enemy.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should be clearly aware that the more reckless they become in their provocations, the higher price they will have to pay in future.

Anti-U.S., Nat'l Salvation Struggle Keeps Surging High among Broad Masses in S. Korea

On Fifth Anniv. of March 24 Struggle of S. Korean Youth and Students

On March 24, five years ago, South Korean patriotic youth and students and people raised high the torchlight of struggle to chop off the claws of the Japanese imperialists seeking to reinvade South Korea in collusion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

This struggle gradually developed from a struggle for opposing the reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists and frustrating the "South Korea-Japan talks" into a struggle for overthrowing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The patriotic youth and students who rose up in the resistance struggle dashed to the "Chongwadae," the den of traitor Pak Jung Hi knocking down heavily armed puppet policemen, shouting slogans: "Stop the treacherous talks!" "Down with Japanese militarism!" and "United States, unmask!"

The struggle involving more than 310,000 students of 53 colleges and 173 middle and high schools and tens of thousands of citizens lasted for over 70 days all over South Korea and it dealt a telling blow to the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists. It also demonstrated that with whatever brutal military fascist terror rule can the U.S. imperialists never break the indomitable fighting spirit of the South Korean youth and students and people opposing foreign imperialist aggression.

Five years have elapsed since then.

U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique barbarously suppressed the progressive youth and students and people who took part in the patriotic struggle, rigged up the treacherous "South Korea-Japan treaty," ushered in the Japanese militarists, and turned South Korea into a double colony of U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

Today the South Korean people are suffering immeasurable misfortunes and calamities. South Korea has been reduced to a land of darkness where terrorism and bayonets reign and to a living hell where poverty and hunger, all sorts of immoralities and depravity prevail.

Where there is exploitation and oppression, there always breaks out the revolutionary struggle of the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is now expanding and developing into various forms of active anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, armed struggle included. Their struggle is becoming organized gradually and takes deep roots among the workers and peasants, the main force of the revolution, and is vigorously unfolded among broader sections of the masses of all strata. While further expanding their revolutionary organizations, the revolutionaries and patriotic people of South Korea are waging an unyielding struggle against the enemy in towns and villages, underground and in mountains, even in prisons and at 'court.'"

Now the South Korean people, looking up to the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation and their Leader, are waging dynamically all forms of anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle despite of the brutal fascist suppression of the enemy, drawing immense inspiration from his great revolutionary ideas and outstanding leadership.

As is clear from the anti-U.S., national-salvation activities unfolded by the members of the United Revolutionary Party whom the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique illegally arrested and imprisoned recently and by the personages "involved" in the so-called "case" of the People's Revolutionary Party, the "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea" and the "case" of the South Korean Liberation Strategic Party, the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots have formed underground revolutionary organizations and are unfolding an active struggle, combining skilfully all forms of struggle, for sweeping away the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and achieving the democratic development of South Korea and the cause of the unification of the fatherland.

The members of the United Revolutionary Party in particular, while exerting themselves to arm with the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to educate the broad masses of the people in his revolutionary ideas, have done their utmost to build a militant, dynamic and revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party. They formed the "National Liberation Front" and the "Fatherland Liberation Front" and strove energetically to rally the masses of all strata around the anti-U.S., national-salvation united front.

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriots are also organizing and unfolding energetically an armed struggle.

Saying proudly: "We are the armed guerillas fighting upholding the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung," the South Korean armed guerillas are attacking the enemy everywhere by nimble and bold actions and inspiring the broad masses of the people to the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle by skilfully conducting political propaganda among the masses.

Inspired by such an active struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots, the mass advance of the people against the war and fascistization policies of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for winning democratic rights and the right to existence has become more active than ever before.

The South Korean workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals and people of various other walks of life hold strikes and demonstrations, denunciation meetings and stay-in strikes, directing the spearhead of their struggle more and more to the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

All these struggles have struck terror into the hearts of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and shaken the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism over South Korea to its very foundation.

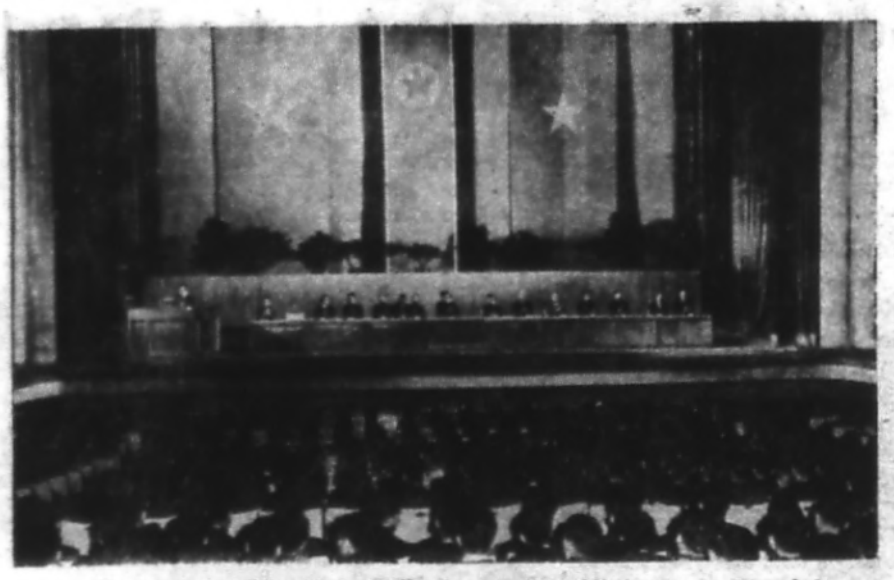
U.S. imperialism and its stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are frantically resorting to the most brutal fascist suppression to save themselves from their doom.

Recently the scoundrels cruelly murdered in prison Comrade Choi Yong Do, Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party of South Korea and "sentenced" Kim Jong Tae, Chairman of the Seoul City Committee of the United Revolutionary Party, and his comrades-in-arms and many other South Korean revolutionaries and patriots, to death and heavy penalties on faked-up "charges."

However, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique can in no way check the righteous struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and people who, thoroughly armed with the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, have turned out in a struggle for their own emancipation and the accomplishment of the unification of the fatherland along the road indicated by him, no matter what bestial fascist suppression they may resort to.

The South Korean revolutionaries and people will surely sweep away the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and accomplish the cause of the South Korean revolution by expanding and strengthening their struggle.

Choi Gun Son



Pyongyang City Mass Rally Supporting Vietnamese People's Anti-U.S., National-Salvation Struggle Held

A Pyongyang city mass rally supporting and encouraging the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on March 19, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the Vietnamese people's "day of nation-wide struggle against U.S. imperialism."

The rally was sponsored jointly by the Pyongyang City People's Committee, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society, the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the South Vietnamese People's Struggle and the Korean Committee for Struggle against the U.S. Imperialists' Crimes in Vietnam.

It was attended by Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Choi Yong Jin, Presidium Members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland, Ministers of the Cabinet, responsible functionaries of public organizations and working people in the city and a large number of servicemen of the People's Army.

At the meeting Song Jong Wu, Chairman of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society and Vice-Minister of Higher Education, delivered the report.

Then the floor was taken by Le Thiet Hung, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to Korea and Vu Ngoc Ho, Chief of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Pyongyang.

"Korean Committee of Anti-U.S. Struggle for Supporting Vietnam" Formed

Public organizations of our country held a joint meeting on March 19 in connection with the further intensification of the aggressive war actions and criminal atrocities of the U.S. imperialists against Vietnam.

The attendants of the meeting formed the "Korean Committee of Anti-U.S. Struggle for Supporting Vietnam" for resolutely opposing the criminal aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists against Vietnam, energetically supporting the righteous struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialism for national salvation and further strengthening solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people. Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, was elected chairman of the committee.

The attendants of the meeting roundly denounced the vicious manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists who are bringing more and more troops of their vassal states and puppets into South Vietnam and frantically conducting barbarous bombing and criminal scorched-earth operations in the liberated areas, and continuing bombing and shelling of North Vietnam, scheming to expand the war of aggression in Vietnam.

The attendants of the meeting expressed full support to the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the political programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation for the solution of the Vietnam question and manifested the resolve to fight to the end in firm unity with the Vietnamese people.

Pakistan Advances Along Independent Road

March 23 is the 13th anniversary of the founding of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Marking this day, the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Pakistani people.

The founding of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was an epochal event that opened a new road in the history of the Pakistani people who had endeavoured for the consolidation of the national independence and the independent development of the country.

After the founding of the Republic, the country's appearance has changed considerably in a short span of time thanks to the creative labour of the diligent and courageous people of Pakistan.

The Pakistani people have already carried out two five-year plans and are now carrying out the 3rd five-year plan. In this course they have attained great successes in liquidating the pernicious aftermath of the colonial rule of the British imperialists and in developing the national economy and culture.

The foundations of the national industry are now gradually being laid. Agriculture is also developing apace: every year 2 million tons of jute are produced.

Many successes have been made in the field of education, too.

All these successes are a precious fruit which the people of this country have reaped in their struggle for the independent development of the country bravely smashing all sorts of pressure and interference in their internal affairs by the imperialists.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements of the Pakistani people.

Today the Pakistani people are fighting to consolidate the national independence and safeguard the sovereignty of the country rejecting the continued political and economic pressure and disruptive activities by the U.S. imperialists and, at the same time, are actively supporting and encouraging the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the tri-continental peoples.

The Government of Pakistan has in recent years rejected to join in the military exercises of the SEATO not yielding to the continued pressure by the U.S. imperialists, and adopted a decision on withdrawing the military base of the U.S. imperialists on its territory.

This is a just measure conforming not only to the interests of the Pakistani people but also to the general interests of the Asian people fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation, independence and peace.

The relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Pakistani peoples are developing from day to day in the struggle for the anti-imperialist common cause. In particular, the establishment of the consul-general relations between our two countries last year was a new landmark in further strengthening and development of these friendly relations.

The Korean people who are fighting for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and achieving the unification of the country under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, value the relations of friendship and co-operation with the Pakistani people.

We wish the Pakistani people new successes in their struggle for the independent development of the country.

Protocol on D.P.R.K.-U.A.R. Trade for 1969 Signed

Talks were held in Pyongyang between the government trade delegations of our country and the United Arab Republic from March 7 to 14.

After the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere a protocol on trade for 1969 was signed on March 15 between the governments of our country and the United Arab Republic.

The protocol was signed by Bang Gi Yong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and by Khalil Gamal Eldin, Vice-Minister of Economics and Foreign Trade, on behalf of the Government of the United Arab Republic.

According to the protocol, our country will supply the United Arab Republic with machine tools, rolled steel, nonferrous metals and chemicals and the UAR will provide our country with cotton, crude oil, apatite and nylon yarn.

Reactionary Sato Gov't,

Resume Repatriation Operation of Koreans in Japan without Delay

In its March 3 telegram to the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Japan Red Cross Society expressed its destructive stand to unreasonably invite a third party to the question on the formalities of the entry of the delegation of our Red Cross Society into Japan aboard the repatriation boat for carrying Korean compatriots in Japan.

This move is a perfidious breach of the promise the Japan Red Cross Society itself made to simplify with responsibility the formalities of the entry of the delegation of our Red Cross Society into Japan, at the Colombo talks for discussing the question on the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan and in the letter dated September 28, 1968.

This is also a scheme of the Japanese side to make matters complicate and a cunning deceptive plot to lay deliberate obstacles in the resumption of repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan by inviting a third party to this question.

The entire Korean people vehemently condemn and protest against the heinous criminal machination of the reactionary Sato government of Japan, which has sabotaged for over one year the repatriation operation of compatriots in Japan in disregard of the repeated, just demand of our side and, not content with this, is now creating a new grave difficulty in the resumption of the repatriation work. This is an outrageous infringement upon international law and humanitarian norms and an unpardonable act trampling down the national rights of Korean citizens in Japan.

In its March 10 telegram to the Japan Red Cross Society, the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decisively rejected the destructive stand of the Japan Red Cross Society which is deliberately creating difficulty in the resumption of the repatriation work by inviting a third party to the question on the formalities of the entry of the delegation of our Red Cross Society into Japan aboard the repatriation boat and strongly demanded the Japanese side to withdraw its stand forthwith and to simplify the question on the formalities of the entry of our delegation into Japan, as the Japanese side had already given a promise.

This proceeds from the warm love and paternal solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, for embracing the compatriots in Japan who were subjected to all sorts of national humiliation and hard life in a foreign, capitalist land far away from the fatherland for a long period, in the warm bosom of the socialist fatherland and providing them with genuine happiness and bright future. This also reflects the ardent compatriotic love of our people eager to share life and death, weal and woe with the 600,000 compatriots in Japan and do everything in their power to defend their national rights.

Today the Korean citizens in Japan are undergoing unbearable misfortunes and sufferings owing to the reactionary Sato government's act of destroying the repatriation operation which has been suspended for over one year.

The repatriation of the compatriots in Japan to the D.P.R.K. is a vital demand and a sacred right upon which nobody can infringe.

The route of repatriation of the compatriots in Japan must be opened without delay and the repatriation operation be continued as long as there are those who are desirous of repatriation.

This unanimous demand of the entire Korean people and the honest-minded people of Japan and the rest of the world who treasure justice and humanitarianism is entirely just in the light of international law and international practice or in view of the legal status and historical position of the compatriots in Japan.

Nevertheless, the reactionary Sato clique of Japan has deliberately sabotaged the repatriation operation of the compatriots in Japan and is obstructing its resumption. This stems from their ulterior political aim.

By creating a new difficulty in the resumption of the repatriation work of the compatriots in Japan, the reactionary Sato clique of Japan are scheming to attain their dirty political purpose to widen the road of their reinvasion of South Korea through the strengthening of the military and political collusion with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, while involving more actively in the ever-intensified war provocation moves of U.S. imperialism in Korea.

The Sato clique of Japan should give up at once the absurd deceptive trick to draw a third party into the question on the formalities of the entry into Japan of the delegation of our Red Cross Society and resume the repatriation operation of the compatriots in Japan without delay.

If the reactionary authorities of Japan persist in their unwarranted stand, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Kim Gwang Su

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